increasing in social developments. He also argued that the acquisition of Cuba would not stop the African slave-trade. He was not at all sparing of sarcasm

che acquarte. He was not at all sparing of sarcasm on the Democratic party, and concluded by saying that the scheme was a gigantic appeal to national avarice and last of power.

When history shall come to compare how the United States and Spain have kept their treaty stipulations toward each other, it will be seen we have nothing to pride currelyes on. Moreover, although believing in the freedom of religious helief or unbelief to the fullest extent, he could not wish to see a whole people come into the Union whose religious faith is so constituted as to be adverse to its best interests. He was coninto the Union whose religious fath is so constituted as to be adverse to its best interests. He was convinced a Republic can best and only be maintained on the principles of Protestant liberty. He concluded by expressing the opinion that Cuba is not a ripe apple, but like the apple of the poet that brought death into the world, and all its woes.

Mr. BENJAMIN replied to some of the points in the remarks of Messay. Critisanden and Hale. He

the remarks of Mezers. Crittenden and Hale considered this rather the age of the abuse of peas than the abuse of power, and defended the Paraguay and all similar expeditions having for their obje-

Mr. CRITTENDEN reviewed the points in Mr.

Beajamin's reply.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) obtained the floor, and the Senate then, at a late hour, adjourned.

MONDAY'S CONGRESS REPORT.

MONDAY'S CONGRESS REPORP.

The following is a cerrect rendering of the close of Monday's Senate report, the question being on the case of the Indiana Senators:

Bir. Harlan's amendment for the recommittal of the report was lost, 32 against 14.

Mr. Pagh's amendment, declaring Messrs. Bright and Fitch to be the Senators from Indiana, was storted 30 against 16.

adopted, 30 against 16.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, as amended on motion of Mr. Pugh, was sustained, 29 against 16, and the Committee were discharged from further consideration of the subject, by 30 against 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1859.
Mr. GROVER, Member of the House from Oregon

year qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR reported a preamble, setting forth that John Cassin of Philadelphia, having been duly aummoned, has refused to appear and give testimony before the Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing concluding with a resolution that the Public Printing, concluding with a resolution that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-ta-Arms to arrest the said Cassin wherever he is to be found, and bring him forthwith before the

bar of the House, to answer for contempt of its stherity.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Ga.) asked, but failed to obtain consent to introduce a bill to repeal all laws passed since the lat of July, 1850, which increase the salaries of public officers, and the salaries to be paid in confermity to the laws previous to that time now proposed to be continued in force until the an manireceipts from the duties received under the law

of March 3, 1847, shall be equal to the amount anmally appropriated by Congress and no longer.

Mr. DOWDELL (Ala.) ineffectually sought to introduce a resolution calling on the President to furnish
information showing the amount expended on account
of the recaptured Africans, and how far the Republic of Liberia was interested in these expenditures, the cost of maintaining the African squadron, the number of deaths of officers and men connected therewith, and ber of Africans restored, &c.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. STANTON (Ohio) said that Mr. Garnett yester-day contrasted the expenditures under Mr. Fillmore's Whig Administration with those under Mr. Buchanan's wing Administration with those under Mr. Buchsana a during the year, greatly to the prejudice of the present Administration. He had congratulated himself that he had at last found a genuine and sincere apostle of retrenchment and reform. But the gentleman from Virginia in his next breath endeavored to throw

Virginia in his next breath endeavored to throw the responsibility of the largely-increased expenditures on the minority, with the assistance of a few on the Democratic side. Under those circumstances the idea of his carrying away the sins of the Democratic party into the wilderness was aitogether out of the queston. It had occurred to him (Stanton) that confession was the first step toward genuine repentance, but if the majority are not responsible, the country has little to hope for from Democratic quarters.

The Appropriation bills are returned from the Senste uniformly laden with additional millions, and the House is compelled to acquiesce as they come from the Committee of Conference, or leave the Administration without the means for carrying on the Govern-

tration without the means for carrying on the Government. He had been informed that some men connected with the Navy Yards never go there, excepting to get their pay, and that on election days they serve as shoulder hitters, and perform such other duties as

the exigencies of party require.

This is, no doubt, one of the reasons of the increase of expenditures of which the gentleman from Virginia complained. They had increased as the exigencies of

complained. They had increased as the exigencies of the Democratic party increased, and to those expendi-lares the gentleman's party owed its success.

If he wants an economical administration of the Government, he must lay the ax at the root of this corrupt tree, and not merely lop off the branches, for they would spring out with increased vigor. So long as the expenditures are made the spoils of the victors, and the reward of party services, so long will they It is eaid that music has charms to soothe a savage,

but when discordant grates harshly. While the Presideat indulges in the sonorous notes of "Old Hundred," the Secretary of the Treasury plays "Yankee Doedle." This, as Dogberry says, is most tolerable, and not ta be and are

and not to be endured.

It makes confusion worse confounded in the Demeratic church, which is in a melancholy condition.

There is unmistakeable evidence of its speedy overthrow, not merely in the non-essentials, but the fundamental articles of the Democratic creed.

He referred to the conflicting views of the President

and Secretary of the Treasury relative to the mode of adjusting duties, alluded to the frauds from false in-voices in valuation, and said if the customs had been collected under an honest system, forty per centum more would have been received into the Treasury. Eight or nine millions would be sufficient to meet the current expenses. There should be a radical change from ad valorem to specific duties, for the purpose of rom ad valorem to specific distributions audicional revenue with the principle of distrimination for the encouragement of domestic manufacture. We, he said, ask no more; we will take nothing less.

The amendments to the Indian bill were acted on,

The amendments to the Indian bill were acted on, when the Committee rose, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock for general debate.

Mr. MORRIS (Ill.), in condemning the President, asked whether they should cower before his advancing power, and suffer him to crush out every vestige of the nation's manhood, without offering resistance. vancing power, and suffer him to crush out every veating of the nation's manheod, without offering resistance. He had aimed a blow at the freedom of elections by interferring in the domestic affairs of the sovereign State of Illinois. Offices had been virtually sold to vensi politicians, and rewards offered for treason. A few Judases were found to sell themselves for thirty pieces of silver, and they were worth less than that. Outrages and tyrannical acts, violative elevery principle of right, should not be longer tolerated. If the ceurse heretotore pursued is to be followed up in Illinois, and the people thereof are not to have a voice in their home affairs, it was time the Administration should have a Koland for an Oliver. He (Morris) had never dreamed, when at home, that his (Morris) had never dreamed, when at home, that his Government secreted the evidence on which public Government secreted the evidence on which public tificers are removed; but it was reserved to him on reaching Washington to learn that our Executive Department is a Star Chamber, for it conceals from the public the charges on which a man is tried, convicted and removed from office without giving the least open and removed from office without giving the least of the charges of th portunity to repel the accusations against him; and such conduct is to be diguified by the high char-acter of the executioner. He complained that the Post-Office Department had refused to let him take acter of the executioner. He complained that the Post-Office Department had refused to let him take copies of the charges against ex-Postmaster Parasons, and said that the Government had committed a larcety on Parsons's reputation by creating the suspicion that he had been unfaithful to his tunst. Mr. Morris mentioned other similar cases to show that removals and appointments had been made in total disregard of the wishes of the people. Where creatures could not be found in Illinois to fill offices, vatated by the removal of good men and Democrats, they were imported, and some of them did not bring frod moral characters with them. If a mail robbery was committed, suspicion immediately attaches to some Government officer. Among the appointments to high office in Illinois was a man notoriously a defaulter, and who deserved confinement in prison rather than a place of trust. Some of the same class have taken been promoted. He attributed these things to the President's heartless fercoity and imbedility, and character anturally aristocratic, his acts being designed to strike down Douglas, the brave and heroic chieftain of the Democratic party.

Mr. ROYCE (Vt.) said—It we have suffered so many insults from Spain as the President alleges, heinstead of saking an appropriation to purchase Cuba—would have better discharged his duty by laying before Congress the facts to aid intelligent action on anch measures as would vindicate our national honce and afford the protection which our citizens demand. He condemned the positions assumed by the Presi-

before Congress the lacts to all and the professions assumed by the President, saying, among other things, that the latter had faller into a grave error if he supposed that by the bequisition of Cubs the suppression of the slave-trade would follow as a result. If the island was to be accured because of its contiguity and of tables right, Jamaics, Mexico, Central America

and the Russian and British possessions might be claimed on similar grounds. If the President wasts a better feeing with Spain, he will refrain from further attempts to purchase Cubs, for she knows we have not money enough to pay for the island; and all the world knows that we do not need it. A large majority of the people were piedged to resist the further extension of Sinvery, and will never consent that new Slave States shall be formed out of foreign territory purchased with the common treasure of the country.

States and to be formed out of the got territory chased with the common treasure of the country.

Mr. CRAGIN (N. H.) said, in eight years the annual expenditures had increased from forty-eight to eighty millions of dollars. There being no extensating creemstarces for this, it must be attributed to corrept want of interest was a series of the series want fat jobs besiege this capitel, and the army office scekers is greater than the frogs of egyptherule of action has been, "The President wants my vote and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me what I want." Twenty dions have been spent in eix years in carrying elec-ns, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and

cheating the people generally.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) reviewed the commerce of the world, and spoke of the necessity of interoceanic communication by means of a ship canal, and regarded Straits in New-Granada as the route which science can overcome, and render its prosecution and completion practicable.

Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

From Kansas.

RUMORED HANGING OF MARSHAL WOOD CONTRA-DICTED.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 10-5 p. m. No report here of "Old Brown" having captured and hung Deputy Marshal Wood.

Kansas Cirr, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1859. We have heard of no report of Marshal Wood having been hurg by Old Brown.

Connecticut Politics.

Hartrond, Taesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

Mr. Alvin P. Hyde of Tolland, was nominated today by a vote of 104 put of 108, as the Democratic
nominee for Congress in the First District of this State. Canadian Parliament. Toxosto, Can., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859. The parliamentary debate on the Governor's spec

closed this morning, and all the clauses of the address in reply thereto were carried by unjurities ranging from 5 to 50. The address was presented to the Governor to-day.

Sailing of the America for Boston HALLFAX, Tocsday, Feb. 15, 1859. The Royal Mail steamship America sailed from here it 4 o'clock this merning, for Boaton, where she will at 4 o'clock this morning, be due to-morrow (Wednesday).

Arrival of the Indian at Portland. PORTLAND, Me., Tueeday, Feb. 15, 1859.
The steamsurp Indian, from Liverpool, on the 26th ultimo, arrived here at noon to-day. Her news has been anticipated by the America, at Halifax.

From Boston.

Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1822.

The foreign newspaper bag for the Associated Press, by the steamer Indian, which arrived at Portland about noon to-day, was promptly forwarded per Winslow express, and reached Boston early this evening. The news has been fully anticipated from Halifax. The mails by this arrival will be dispatched South by the 8 o'clock train to-merrow, and be due in New York the same example when 5 o'clock.

in New-York the same evening, about 5 o'clock.

A petition was received by the Legislature to-day, from a stockholder of the Brighton Bank, Brighton to annul the charter of said Bank, for alleged illegal

to annul the charter of said Bank, for alleged illegal conduct in financial operations by its officers.

A handsome gold medal, received through Lord Napier, by the Collector of Boston, has been duly presented, bearing the following inscription:

"The British Government to Captain Chas. Flanders of ship Onward of Boston, for saving the crew of the bank Lady Campbell, in 1858."

The officers and crew of the United States ship St. Marys, at Acapulco, have contributed one hundred and thirty dollars, and remitted the same to the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

Before United States Cemmissioner Dexter to-day, John Banan, seaman, was arraigned charged with the

John Banan, scaman, was arraigned charged with the murder of a shipmate named Henry Clare, on board the ship Siam, on the voyage home from Manilla. The

reamination was postpoted until to morrow.

The gan boat No. 3, built for the United States
Navy, was successfully launched from Charlestown
Navy Yare to-day. She is of 300 tuns, and will mount
eight broadside guns and carry a heavy shell gun on a

pivot amidships.

The gun-boat built at Portamouth, N. H., of similar tunnage and armament, was also successfully launche

o-day.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement The following to the past week:

Capital Stock......\$33,221,700
Loans and Discounts 50,637,000
Becounts 50,637,000
Deposits \$193,163,000
Due for other Banks. 6,763,000
Due for other Banks. 6,763,000

Fight in the Indiana Senate.

Fight in the Indiana Senate.

Indiana of Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

A collision occurred in the Senate this morning between Senators Gooding and Heffron, in consequence of some personal remarks made by both in the Senate some days ago. During the fight a brother of Gooding interfered and struck Heffron on the head with a care, wounding him severely. Otherwise little damage was done to either party. Both were armed, but had no opportunity to use their weapons. The excitehad no opportunity to use their weapons. I ment in the Senate during the difficulty was intense.

The Southern Mail. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.
The mails from all points South, as late as due, are

ceived.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 9th inst. notice The New Orients Frequency to the car has been the arrival of \$411,000 in specie from Brazos.

Dr. Thomas Johnson, a distinguished physician o Richmond, and once Professor in the Virginia University, died on Sunday. He was considered one of the first anatomists of the age.

Forgery.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1850.

Dt. L. P. Brockett, farmerly of the firm of Brockett & Hutchirron, booksellers of this city, was arrested this afternoon for forgery. The paper forged is mostly held by several bank, and individuals of this city. The amount of paper now out is from fifteen to twenty thousand dellars. Dr. Brockett has heretofore been looked upon as a man of strict integrity.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 64. Philo Chamberlain et al., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburg, vs. Eber B. Ward et al.; and No. 80. Ward vs. Chamberlain, &c.—Argument continued for claimants and concluded for libelants.

No. 65. Edward M. Chaffee vs. The Boston Belting

Argument commenced for the plaintiffs.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.....ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1859.

Mr. DIVEN moved to instruct the Lebby Investigation Committee to allow parties to appear with counsel. Adopted.

To extend the Charter of the Harlem Railroad, and the streets of

New York.

To provide for the payment of the money paid by John A. King for the troops stationed by him on Staten Island, to protect the Quarantine buildings

there.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn, if the Assembly concur, from the 17th to the 24th inst.

Mr. LOVELAND moved for a Select Committee, with power to investigate the charges made by Senator O. B. Wheeler, reflecting on the character of members and officers of the present Legislature.

Much opposition was made to the motion, and severs propositions to postpone were voted down.

Messre. DIVEN, HUBBELL, LOVELAND, and others, pressed the resolution, on the ground that it

others, pressed the resolution, on the ground that it was more proper to investigate the action of their own members than that of a past Legislature.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

The Registry Law bill came up as the special order.
Mr. MORRIS, Chairman of the Jadiciary Commitmittee, moved a substitute for the whole bill, giving authority to Inspectors of Election to question voters as to whether they have received any money, promises or other advantages for their votes, and making stringent rules for the punishment of bribery, both in the briber and recipient.

Messrs, LAW, SPENCER and TUTHILL opposed the substitute, as not having any relation to a Registry law.

Messrs. WARNER, MORRIS and LOOMIS ad vecated the substitute, and denounced the Registry Law as unconstitutional, unjust and inoperative. Mr. LOOMIS denied that the Republican party

Rhode Island Republican Convex. tion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859. The Republicans held a Convention is this city tolay for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and Members of Congress. Thomas C. Turner, now Lieutenant Governor, was nominated for Governor, the present Executive declining to be a candidate for redlection.. Wm. D. Brayton, now in Congress from the Western District, was renominated. Thomas Davis, four years ago a Democratic Representative, was nominated in the place of N. B. Durfee.

Markets.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Place unchanged. Whishy declined in tailer 1000 bile at 150. Mass Posz dull. Lazof raise 400 bile at 150. Mass Posz dull. Lazof raise 400 bile at 116c. Buts Marra drooping; sales 300,000 na 20006c for Sides 70c. for Shoulders.
CHARLANTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Sales to-day, before the receipt of the America's advices, 2,500 bales, and afterward, 600. The market closed unchanged.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859. The Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages are to hold a session on Thursday evening next, for

the purpose of giving the friends and opponents of railroads in the City of New-York an opportunity to be heard.

In the Senate to-day, after a lively debate, a lect Committee was ordered to investigate the charges made by Mr. O. B. Wheeler, in the matter of the alleged attempt on the part of a member of the Legislature, and a prominent lobbyman, to bribe the Chairman of the Committee having the Albany Bridge investigation in hand.

There, was an interesting debate in the Assembly to-day on the Registry bill, which had been made the special order for 11 o'clock this forenoon. After some few amendments had been made, Mr.

MORRIS of Yates, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee which reported the bill, from which re-port he dissented at the time, offered a substitute, or what he called a substitute, for the bill, which was not a Registry bill at all, but a bill mainly to prevent, by additional enactments, the corrupt use

of money for the purpose of carrying elections.

Mr. Spencer ruised the point of order that the substitute was not germain to the subject before the House, but not pressing the point, Mr. Morris was permitted to speak in support of his substitute.

Mr. Morris said he rose with some embarrassment growing out of the fact, that in this matter his daty to the people of the State seemed to con-flict somewhat with allegiance to his party; but in all such cases party must give way. He took issue with the friends of the bill, and believed they were mistaken in supposing that it would, if enacted into a law, prove a remedy for the frauds and evils complained of. "Will the enactment of a law," said Mr. Morris, "prevent fraud? The law of "God does not do it." Mr. Morris is a lawyer, "God does not do it." Mr. Morris is a lawyer and ought to know, if he does not, that the object tion have urged against a Registry law is equally valid against the enactment of any law whatever for the punishment or suppression of crime.

Mr. Morris regarded the bill as an infringe ment of the Constitution, as requiring a new and different test from that provided by the Constitution as a condition of enjoying the elective fran-chise, and recited Art. 2. Sec. I of that instru chise, and recited Art. 2. Sec. I of that instru-ment, which provides that the voters shall be cit-izens, one year a resident of the State, four months nty, and thirty days of the District, &c. But Mr. Morris did not quote Section 4 of the same article of the Constitution, which declares that "laws shall be made for accertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled

"to the right of suffrage hereby established." If the Constitution settles everything, why is Mr. Morris here proposing to enact laws on any sub-Morris here proposing to enact laws on any sub-ject? He proposes to take the Constitution in his hand, go to the polls, and demand his rights as a voter under its provisions. Why not take the same course to obtain his rights or redress his wrongs in other matters? The fact is, the Constitution won't go by itself. It's a very good Constitution in the main, no doubt; but after it was established it required some legislation to set the machinery of justice in motion. And in the matter of the elective franchise, the officers having charge of the elections required instructions as to the means of ascertaining who are citizens entitled to vote under the previsions of the Constitution. With deference, it seems clear to your correspondent that if Mr. Morris's logic is sound the Consti-tution has already been violated by the enactment of a law now on the statute-book, which requires a voter to prove his right to vote by his oath when challenged. There is no such provision in the Constitution. And if a man be required to prove his right to vote by one witness (himself), may he not also be required to prove the same right by two witnesses? and may not the Legislature go further and require that he shall do so simple an act as to have his name registered to facilitate the dispatch of business at elections and secure the purity of the fact that a man's name is not on the registered list is only prima facie evidence that he is not a voter. He can still deposit his ballot by proving to the satisfaction of the Board that he is, under the Constitution, a legal voter.

When Mr. Morris had concluded, Mr. Spencer

When Mr. Morris had concluded, Mr. SPENCER renewed his point of order that the amendment was not germain to the subject before the Committee, which was overruled by the Chairman, (Mr. Scholefield). Mr. SPENCER regarded the substitute as no substitute at all, and made a strong

argument in favor of the original bill.

Dr. TUTHILL might be in favor of Mr. Morris's bill as an independent proposition, but not as a substitute for the Fegistry bill. He was in favor of a Registry act, and believed that one would un

questionably be passed at this session.

Mr. WARNER of Ontario favored the substitute, and opposed the Registry bill as unconstitutional

mr. Moore of Kings referred to the constitu-tional objections raised by Mr. Morris, at which he was somewhat surprised. He favored the Registry bill because it was, in his judgment, a consti-tutional requirement of the Legislature to pass such an act, and gave his reasons for such opinion.

Dr. Looms of Oncida opposed the bill, and

moved that the Committee rise and report progress, which motion was lost. The question recurring on the substitute, Dr. Loomis made another drive against the bill and in favor of the substitute. He was followed by Mr. Morris on the same side. Another attempt to report progress was voted

Mr. HUTCHINSON was in favor of a Registry bill, and believed his constituents were also-that they expected him to vote for such measure; but ight nothing was to be gained by rushing it through without due consideration. It was a very important bill, and ought to be made as perfect as

The House again refused to report progress. Mr. SPENCER said he had no objection to report progress when 2 o'clock, the time for adjournment,

hould arrive. Gen. DURNEA was in favor of a Registry law. but he thought the present bill defective in many particulars, and he favored the idea of referring he subject to a Select Committee. He understood that another bill had been carefully prepared, which might be referred to the Select Committee to be

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD was opposed to the Select Committee.

A motion to report progress was again voted

Mr. OPDYKE had hoped that Mr. Morris would withdraw his substitute, as there were many mem-bers present who favored both bills, and as, if voted down, it could not come before the House again. He would, therefore, if in order, appeal from the de-

cision of the chair.

The CHAIR ruled it not in order, as as other matter had intervened. Mr. Morris declined to withdraw his substitute, and, after some further debate and the adoption of certain amendments, the Committee rose reported progress, and by a stiff vote made the bili the special order for Thursday evening next.

the special order for Intrinsic evening next.

The Piccolomini troupe gave a concert at Association Hall last evening, which was attended by the elite of the city and several other people. Indeed the spacious hall was completely filled, many failing to obtain seats. "The beautiful little imposter was as beautiful and bewitching as ever, and every

body and his wife seemed to be delighted with the performance generally, but more particularly with Pic." She was universally voted a trump; and the trump of hearts at that. Let the severe critics say what they please about her want of "voice," want of "compass," want of "execution," and want of what not; her handsome face and "win-ning ways" will carry her through all difficulties. bewitches and bewilders the men, and excites the envy of the women, in spite of themselves. She wont be "put down," though all the "Aldermen cute" critics in the world should conspire to accomplish that end. When on the stage she, is a continual smile. She laughs an innocent, joyous laugh all over. Suppose (which I do not affirm, knowing nothing about it) she does give a false note now and then, the people know that her heart, which shines through her face so good naturedly, can't be false, and they don't mind the note, but hand in their bank notes and boquets, and ery "brava," nolens voices.

The funniest part of the performance was perhaps her pronunciation of English in singing ballads. In singing the ballad commencing

"I dreamed I dwelt in marble balls,"

the emphasis and spirit and drollery with which she pronounced "You louf me still ze saame,"

brought down the house immensely.

The troupe go from here to Troy, and thence to
St. Louis, taking the principal cities on the way.

The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution to adjourn over on Thursday next for one week, which is regarded here as rather steep, and will hardly be concurred in, I think, by the Assembly.

CITY TAXATION FOR 1859.

NEARLY ELEVEN MILLIONS WANTED.

The Board of Aldermen have finally adopted the Tax Levy for this year, and it is probable that a special meeting of the Councilmen will be called to put it through that Board. As the figures stand on the journal of the Board, no one can make out to understand them unless he has had some experience in city finances. We have given the matter a pretty careful examinatier, and herewith present such explanation as will give the tax-payers an idea of how and where the money goes.

It is the fashion now for the Common Council to plead that they have no discretion over the largest portion of the levy, and so shirk the responsibility supposed to attach to them. This is in some degree true. By recent changes in the charter, and by new legislative acts, the Common Council have no control over the expenses for Schools, Police, Alms House, and some other items, amounting in all to three millions. Add to this \$1,400,000 for State taxes, and such other matters as the Central Park and Interest on the Public Debt, and the Common Council make out that more than half the annual taxation is beyond their juris-

The direct tax for 1859, as adopted by the Board of Aldernen, amounts to the enormous sum of \$10.652,745 40. Of course we do not expect any body to be surprised at this amount; the tax earners and tax-payers of New-York are like the drugged babies of the Alms-House-no rack ner thumb-screw can evoke a cry from their stupefied fa-ulties. They made rather more complaint when the taxes were un-der \$4,000,000 than they will now. The exaction of two cents from every dollar of their property—the expenditure of more money for governing the city than John Quincy Adams spent to govern the whole nation -will scarcely arouse the sleepers, certainly not incite them to any steps toward reform. In the table below we have grouped the taxes under their proper heads, as far as possible, so that the reader may understand where the money goes:

M here the money goes:

General Appropriations for 1859.

State tax, I mills.
Schools for State.
Schools for city.
Police.
Aims House.
Central Park interest.
Building and other stocks. 62,357 3 44,249 6 Asylume..... Courte Board of Health.... optingencies.
ropers and officers.
ections
ministencers taxes.

Specific Appropriations for 1859.	.*
Inarce department	\$590,900 00
Layor's office	7,300 00
lareau Street improvement	94,700 00
tureau Roads	117,000 00
brenn Lands and Places	35,600.00
tureau Lamps and Gas	471.720 00
Greau Repairs and Supplies	367,875 00
breau Deputy Supplies	170,000 00
urean Fire department	75,625 60
ureat Wharves	20,000 00
ity Is spector's department	359,875 99
aisties	373,232 60
aw department	64,650 99
Total	3.314.477 00
Appropriated for Arrears of former !	anes.

.. \$4,912,303 65

The State Mill fax, and that for State schools, are nade up at Albany, and all the government of the city can do is to assess and collect them. A very large appropristion for city schools, amounting to a million and a quarter, is called for by the Board of Education, and the Common Council exercise no control whatever over it. Perhaps this large item is the one to which the people generally make the least objection. The Police Department is now beyond the direct control of the City Government; and the same may be said of the

Covernois. Nearly \$300,000 for interest on Central Park debt is another result of the special State law; with it the Common Council cannot interfere. The appropriation for the upport of the Courts goes principally for salaries paid to the Judges and officers, and is an addition to a con-siderable revenue derived from the Courts in the shape f fines and fees. The appropriations for the Board of Health, and for County contingencies are directly within the province of the Common Council, and they may be held responsible therefor. Since the alteration in the Election laws, whereby both inspectors and canvassers are employed and paid, the item for elections nearly doubled. Coming to the more specific is appropriations, we find the Finance Department wants about \$500,000, of which \$328,000 is for interest on revenue and assessment bonds. The Street Department, which has been augmented in powers and responsibility antil it is the most important executive

in which they have been piled up from time to time, antil creditors come forward and threaten to sell the very chair from under the Mayor to satisfy their claims, we should scarcely be surprised to see a San Francisco demon tration against the men who have made and proceduted such claims to their present position. The Lowber judgment is a pretty fair illustration of the manner in which the business is done. The job, as the public well know, has been carried through in the face of all equity and justice, but having the technicalities of the law in its favor, it has gone so far that the city property has been sold by the Sheriff to satisfy the judgment; and it is now deemed impossible to avoid the final collection of the entire amount, with costs. The Treasury has a'ready paid out \$72,000 in similar judgments, and \$635,000 more have been presented to the Controller and payment demanded. Beside these, it is supposed that within three months \$50,000 more will be wanted for judgments not yet perfected; and then the State has a indement against the city for \$170,000. The Street Department puts in a claim for arrears of \$113,000 principally growing out of the difficulties during the disputed administration of Devlin and Conover: while the miscellaneous arrears for the year 1858 foot up \$861,000. There is no doubt that these arrears cover an ecormous amount of fraud and corruption of every description, but the fact that most of them have passed the ordeal of the Courts, and now come in the form of judgments with the threst of execution, is made the argument for boldly passing them at once, and adding one-third to the otherwise enormous tax levy to pay them off.

On the 1st of January, the Pinance Department opered new books, and commenced snew, and we hope a thorough system of accounts with all departments of the Government. If these arrearages must be paid, perhaps it is quite as well that they should be cleared off at once. If the endless confusion, which has characterized the financial history of the City Government for the past ten years, cannot be straightened out satisforily, and cleared off, by an extra assessment of two million dollars, we presume the people would cheerfally accept the release even at that price. Beside the direct taxation to which we have here

alluded, there is another branch of expenditure which should be mentioned. The extension of water works, the opening, regulating and paying of new streets, the work upon the Central Park, the building of sewers, and some other work of a like nature, is done under what are called Trust Accounts: that is, if a street is to be opened, an assessment list is made charging the property benefited, and awarding that which is damaged, so that the whole amount of expense for opening the street is amessed upon the property in the immediate vicinity. The Finance Department issue assessment bonds in payment of the work as it progressee, and subsequently collect from the propertyowners the entire amount, so that the transaction is a temporary loan, the only expense to the city at large being the interest upon the bonds between the time o issue and redemption. For all these trust accounts, the Finance Department estimate that over four and a half millions of dollars will be needed this year; and in addition to this there is half a million in the treasury of unexpended balances of old appropriations, which are appropriated to the same purposes. In some of these trust accounts, however, a considerable proportion of the assessment falls directly upon the people at large, being charged to the City Treasury, as for instance, all the streets immediately surrounding the Central Park must be graded and paved, and put in proper order. As the city owns the property on one side of these streets, half the expense will be charged to the Treasury, and thus it amounts to taxation, although appearing under the head of assessment accounts. The trust accounts are as follows:

Cash in hand reappropriated.
For Croton department. \$520,776 77 Total..... To be raised by selling Stocks. \$1,249,000 O Total stock sales..... Total assessment bonds..... \$5,450,250.00 529,776 77 1,249,000 00 3,469,250 00 \$5,230,026 77 Total....

What the Legislature will do with this Tax Levy we cannot foretell; but, if we are to judge from past action, we can hardly count upon any material reduction; in fact, we do not see where, under the existing \$351,453 81 circumstances, the Legistature is to make any considerable reduction at al. Aside from the enormous amount for arrearages, the taxation is about the same as it was last year, including arrears, and it is not clear in what particular the Legislature can reduce the figures without particularly interfering with the working of the various departments of the Government. From a glance at the Tax Books for 1859, we suppose there will be a moderate increase in the aggregate valuation of the city, but the footings can hardly amount to over \$550,000,000, in which case the direct axation will be about two per cent-rather a disagreeable prospect for persons who have their means invested in five and six per cent stocks.

THE FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

As a portion of our dispatch from Halifax yesterday was omitted from the first edition of yesterday's paper we give herewith a digest of the news: Alms-House, since the establishment of the Board of The failure of a house largely engaged in the Nea-politan trade is announced. There is great excitement

ir the tea market, in consequence of rumored short crops in China. The news from France is very warthe in its tone, and will be read with interest, though t is principally derived from Paris correspondents of he London journals. The correspondent of The Deally News considers war not a question of weeks but of days. The demand for cavalry is very urgent. The supplemental surgeons in the military hospitals of Paris and Marseilles have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. There is a good deal of movement in the French navy. It is said that in the artillery there are companies in which five-sixths of the men are engaged in making cartridges. According to the Innependance Belge, the Leglish Cabinet is making efforts to preserve peace, and the Emperor of the French gives favorable attention to their suggestions. A European Congress for the promotion of peace, to meet at London, is favored by the Cabinet at Vienna. The Paris correspondent of The Heraid says a crisis more momentous than any since the time of the first Empire is regarded Paris and Marseilles have been ordered to hold themment, which has been augmented in powers and responsibility antil it is the most important executive branch of the Government, calls for \$1,350,000 of new appropriations, beside about as much morein the Trust accounts, making, altogether, a disbursement for the year of about \$2,600,000 by this single department. One of the principal items is for lamps and 28s, amounting to \$470,600. Repairs and Supplies is a convenient cover for all the little odd jobs done at the expense of the city, and nursed through the Comment Conneil to further the interests of the particular friends of the members. In this bureau the Street Commissioner wants about \$550,000. The City Inspector thinks he can get along with \$300,000 is to be spent for cleaning the streets. The salaries are established by regular law and ordinarce, but are not fairly represented is our table, because the salaries of the Judges and Court officers have been included in the appropriation for Courts. The real amount of salaries paid exclassive of police and common rehoods is about \$600,000 at most ecoromous appropriation, and one which was naterially reduced by the Board of Conneilmen; but it seems that the Conference Committee have consented to the restoration of all that had been stricken out.

But the most disagreeable part of all this taxation is that to pay of old coores; \$1,912,300 are counted in far "arreers." If the people could thoroughly understand how there arrears have accountable, the mission of the tonian and the commissionership of the Ionian But the most disagreeable part of all this taxation is that the pay of old corres; \$1,912,300 are counted in far "arreers." If the people could thoroughly understand how there arrears have accountable, the missioner was followed by great rejoicings in Bedin and in Evaluation to provide the commissionership of the Ionian But the most disagreeable part of all this taxation is that the pay of old corres; \$1,912,300 are counted in the provide and the commissionership of the Ionian But the most disagreeable part

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Total.... Referred.

The Police Justices of the Second District Court petitioned to have a number of examination reome fitted up for their use in cases where a sertain amount of privacy is required. Referred to the Committee on Crimmal Courts.

Criminal Courts.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported on the application of the Superior Court Justices for Superior Court rooms. The Committee cannot recommend the procuring of new apartments while the building of new City Hall is under counteration.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police respected a resolution in favor of pourse and Police reported a resolution in favor of paying Company in 13th Regument, \$100 for aid rendered to the Police action resolution in 1857. The report and resolution was

The same Committee reported in favor of allowing the District-Attorney additional assistance, viz: Acother Assistant District-Attorney at a sulary of \$4. a year, and a clerk at \$1,000 per year.

A lill came in from Mr. Stetson of the Astor Homeofor refreshments foreished the Jurors in the last Caecomi trial. The bill amounted to \$.50.

Use of reoms for July and officers.....

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS. The Board of Governors of the Alme-House may vesterday afternoon at 41 o'clock. The Provident being absent, Mr. SMITH was called to the chair.

After the reading af the usual weekly requisitions, Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following preamble and

After the reading at the usual weeks; requisitions.

Mr. Pinckney offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Alfaemer, Feb. 14, destring "it formation from the Conneil to the "Corporation as to the control possessed by the Gammon Council over the Alma House Department;" and Whereas, From such resolution it might appear that soccas to the books of the Department in the provided:

"Secritors 10. The said Common Council shall, by Committees by them for that purpose duly appointed, visit and inspect the said Department, and all of said Institutions, at least twice in each year, and shall have power to impeach before the Sepreme Count any of said Board of Oversons, or any alliest connected with any of said Institutions; and the said Coert shall have power, at a General or Special Term, to remove any of said Govertors, or any alliest connected with any of said Institutions; and the said Coert shall have power, at a General or Special Term, to remove any of said Govertors or officers for cause shown.

Before, This Scard court investigation as to their accounts and general management of the Department, not only from the members of the City Soverament, but from any parties interested in the economical administration of its aliant therefore, Resolved, That the Common Council be, and they are hereby requested, to examine the books and affairs of this Department, but of the Common Council be, and they are hereby requested, that the Common Council be, and they are hereby requested, be investigated, That its Committee on Alux-House of both Beards of the Common Council be, and they are hereby requested, the investigate fully all the affairs of this Department.

Adopted, and copies directed to be sent to the Common Council.

A bill was received from A. P. Richards, amounting

Council.

bill was received from A. P. Richards, amounting 173, for oysters furnished the Believue Hospital a Sept. 15, 1858, to Jan. 29, 1859. Referred to the

Warder of the Hospital.

Mr. W. T. PINCKNEY, of Committee on Penitentiary, presented a report relative to repairing the guttapercha water pipes for supplying Blackwell's island with water, and the laying of a line of iron water-pipes through Seventieth street, for the purpose of consection them with an additional water-pipe, setting forth

ing them with an additional water-pipe, setting that the work was completed, the cost being \$2,7 Adopted.

The same gentleman presented a resolution, which
was adopted, to the effect that any Warden or other
was adopted, to the effect that any worden or other The same gentieman presented a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that any Warden or other efficer in the employ of the Board, violating a rule prohibiting the keeping of poultry on the Islands, should be discharged. The poultry breeders were given to the 17th inst. to get rid of their stock.

On motion, Mr. Whitmore was allowed the pay of Warden during the time that he acted in such capacity in the City Prison.

in the City Prison.

The following weekly statement was presented:
Number remaining Feb. 5, 1858...

Admitted...

| Remaining Feb. 12, 1939 | Second Price | Second District Price | Second Dist

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.
A meeting of the Board was held last evening, the
President in the chair.
Election of Officers.—The first business in order was
the election of officers for the ensuing year. The fol-

the election of officers for the chang, year, lewing were chosen:

President—Cyrus P. Smith. Vice-President—John G. Sergen.
Superintendent of Schools—J. W. Bulkley. Secretary—G. A.
W. Stoart. Clerk—Henry Dean. Messenger—John Achbard.

The President and Vice-President returned their

The Text Books.—The report of the Book Committee, recommeding a uniform series of text books for use in the public schools, which was adopted at the last meeting, was called up, and in connection therewith a minority report, signed by Mr. Buraham, one of the Committee, was presented. This report designates the substitution of a uniform series of the books proposed in place of the once now in use as unfair to the teachers, unjust to the booksellers, and unaccessarily expensive for the children, without the prospect of proving beneficent in their education.

This gave rise to an exciting discussion, in which it was made evident that the principal objection to the The Text Books .- The report of the Book Commit

was made evident that the principal objection to the report of the majority arose from the selection made

of the books.

A communication from thirteen Principals of the Schools warrend, in which they deny that the proposed change in the school-books (as had been stated) had change in the school-books (as had been stated) had not met their unanimous approval. They think the change in the books of doubtfal utility and would be miscolevous in its results. The number and variety of books now in use were burthensoms, but they hoped no radical charge would be made, as it would tend only to increase the evils under which they now labored. It was contended on one side that the suggestions of the Teachers should be considered as to the selection of books, and on the other that the Board should not be districted by these.

A motion to refer both reports back to the Book Committee elicited a long discussion, and the whole matter was ultimately laid upon the table.

DR. MELVILLE'S LECTURE ON THE VITAL PORCES. -The first of a series of popular lectures on the wital forces of the human system was delivered last avening at the Historical Library's Rooms, before an intelligent and appreciative audience. The lecturer detailed in full and in popular terms, the various phenomeaa of the circulation of the blood-its composition and office -the circulation-the powers which moved the bleed mechanism of the circulation—theories regarding this phenomena - on the changes produced by the circulation, &c. The lectorer alluded in the highest terms to the abilities of Prof. Draper of the University. The diagrams and illustrations used on the occasion ware very beautiful and highly appreciated by the audience.

The next lecture of the course, on "Resperation," will be on Thursday evening next.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- Owing to the sudden ndisposition of Miss Keene last night, the character of "Florence Trenchard," in "The American Cousin," was assumed by Miss Marian Macarthy. She acted the part admirably, and so much to the satisfaction of the andience that she was complimented by a call be-fore the curtain. This wonderfully successful comedy has now been represented more than a bundred nights

KILLED BY BURNING FLUID-The wife of Mr. Reaben Shaw of Hempstead, Long Island, had her clother set on fire by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Her bed was also fired, and she saved the life of her child be smothering the flames in the bed-clothes, and then her self ran toward a neighbor's house, her clothes being all in flames. She lived in great agony for about a week.

The Rev. Dr. Bethuze will preach at the dedication of the Reformed Dutch Church of Montgomery (iste the Rev. Dr. Lee's), on Thursday, 17th inst., et I p. m.

At an election hald by the officers of the 7th Brigefo New York State Militia, for Brigade Inspector, on Tunsday, Emott Getty was elected to that office.